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Two New Florida Plants.

The sets of plants collected in South Florida by the late Dr. A. P. Garber, and distributed by him, could not have been all alike, for I find in mine the two following species, not before reported, so far as I know :

1. *Jussiaea acuminata*, Swz. It was labelled "*Ludwigia cylindrica*, Ell? Manatee, S. Fla., Dec., 1877. Coll. A. P. Garber, M.D." Laid aside for further examination, I took it up a few weeks ago, and made it out by the aid of Grisebach's Flora. By request, Dr. Britton has compared it with No. 2,559 of Wright's Cuba Collection, and says it is exactly the same.

2. *Sponia micrantha*, Decaisne. (DC. Prod., xvii., p. 203, var. D.) Miami, S. Fla., June-July, 1877. Coll. A. P. Garber, M.D. It was numbered 229, and without name. A brief note of Dr. G. calls it "a shrub, six or eight feet high, with small, red berries." In the West Indies it is said to attain the height of a good-sized tree.

THOS. C. PORTER, Easton, Pa.

New Species of Mexican Grasses.*

BY DR. GEO. VASEY.

SPOROBOLUS SHEPHERDI. Culms 10 to 12 inches high, much branched at the base, smooth; leaves 2 to 3 inches long, narrow and acuminate, becoming involute, the lower sheaths loose, inflated, striate, short, the upper one twice or thrice as long; ligule conspicuous, toothed at the apex; panicle about 4 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide, open, the branches mostly scattered or semi-verticillate, rather erect, slender, subdivided nearly to the base, the branchlets and pedicels long, the latter capillary and flexuous, thickened above; spikelets less than 1 line long, smooth; empty glumes ovate, acutish, a little shorter than the spikelet, thin, not keeled nor nerved; flowering glume ovate, faintly three-nerved, thicker than the outer glumes, sparingly hairy externally; palea nearly as long as its glume and of the same texture. Apparently annual.

A pretty grass, conspicuous for the silvery hue of the spikelets. The panicle has the aspect of *S. ramulosus*, but is much

* Continued from the December number.

larger, with a fuller panicle and larger spikelets. Named for A. H. Shepherd, Esq., of Batopilas, who extended great hospitality and assistance to Dr. Palmer, the collector.

SPOROBOLUS ANNUUS. Culms 4 to 6 inches high, branched at the base; leaves 1 inch long or less, narrow; panicle 2 to 3 inches long, about 1 inch wide, branches of the panicle mostly single and scattered, about 1 inch long, filiform, sparsely flowered; spikelets about 1 line long, on scabrous pedicels twice to many times as long; empty glumes ovate, acuminate, sometimes awn-pointed, about one-fourth longer than the flower, smooth; flowering glume oblong, obtuse, hairy externally; palea about as long as its glume, hairy on the nerves.

This small, annual grass is remarkable for its long, pointed, empty glumes, longer than the flowering ones. It has the habit of the preceding, but is easily distinguished. It is mixed in some of the sets with that species.

SPOROBOLUS RACEMOSUS. Annual; culms 8 to 12 inches long, slender, decumbent and branching below, some of the branches floriferous and exserted, others included in the sheaths, lower joints short and numerous; leaves short, mostly about 1 inch long, very narrow, sheaths short, striate, somewhat inflated, ligule short and truncate; panicle 2 to 3 inches long, meagre, open, branches few, hispidulous, mostly single and alternate, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch long, simple or sparingly subdivided, few flowered; spikelets racemose, about $\frac{1}{2}$ line long, short pedicelled, the pedicels glandular hispid, appressed, becoming reflexed; empty glumes purplish, about half as long as the spikelet, oblong, obtuse or erose, nerveless, nearly equal; flowering glume ovate, acutish, thicker than the outer glumes, smooth; palea similar in texture, nearly equalling its glume.

Mixed in some of the sets with *S. ramulosus* and *S. annuus*. Both were collected near Noragachie in sandy or gravelly places near water.

NOTE ON BOUTELOUA. In the Agricultural Grounds we have cultivated, the past season, two species of *Bouteloua* from seed collected by Dr. Palmer in Chihuahua, which have been distributed to some extent as *Bouteloua Palmeri* and *B. major*. Although these are of extraordinary size and luxuriance, and

with some marked floral characters, they probably should be referred as varieties, one of *B. hirsuta* and the other of *B. oligostachya*. No. 24 of the collection, erroneously distributed as *B. hirsuta*, is one of the forms (*B. oligostachya*, var. *major*), but smaller than those raised from seed. The other form was not represented in the collection.

Notes on Some Subjects Referred to in the December Bulletin.

Euphrasia officinalis (xiii., p. 232) is by no means rare in Nova Scotia and the Island of Cape Breton. It usually grows on exposed hilly ground, on dry, gravelly or sandy knolls, or sunny slopes, where the grass is stunted. It abounds on many such spots on the hills overlooking Bedford Basin, the large sheet of water into which Halifax Harbor opens out at its upper or northern end; also on the hills around Sydney Harbor, Cape Breton, and in many other places in this and neighboring Provinces. As in Britain, it is here confined mostly to localities not far from the seashore. In the Manual Dr. Gray speaks of the American form as "a dwarf variety, with very small flowers," and in the Synoptical Flora, the Maine and Canada plant is treated as a European introduction—the indigenous form of the White Mountains being referred to the variety *Tatarica*, under which De Candolle, in the Prodrômus, includes the eastern European and Asiatic plant. I know of no reason for regarding our common Canadian form otherwise than as indigenous. It is possible that stray introduced plants may occur occasionally, for a few days ago a specimen was brought me to name as large as any I have seen in England, and with the robust look of the English plant.

Alchemilla vulgaris, also noticed on same page of BULLETIN, in an editorial note, was first observed at Lucyfield, Halifax County, in the summer of 1864. There is but one patch, which I have seen in flower during every subsequent season; but it does not spread. Botanists here have not noticed it elsewhere. It would consequently be of interest to note the "roadside" localities more specifically in a future number of the BULLETIN. The *Alchemilla* is an introduced plant of European origin (as you state); and I had not regarded the one patch found in 1864